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The Madras District Municipalities (Third Amendment) Act	...	25th April 1933.
The Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Act	...	25th April 1933.
The Madras Local Boards (Third Amendment) Act	...	25th April 1933.
The Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Act	...	2nd May 1933.

VI.—PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to announce to the House that, under rule 3 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, I have nominated the following four Members of the Council to be a panel of Chairmen for this session of the Council :—

11-30
a.m.

Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.
,, M. Devadasan.
,, Yakub Hasan.
,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.”

VII.—HOUSE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN :—“ Mr. President, I beg to move—
‘ that with a view to appoint a House Committee in pursuance of Standing Order No. 84, this Council do proceed to elect six Members to be Members of the said Committee according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.’ ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I second it.”
The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to inform the House that with reference to Regulation 2 of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 3 p.m. to-morrow as the time by which nominations of candidates for election to the House Committee should be sent to the Secretary.”

VIII.—DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT FOR 1933-34.

GRANT XIV—POLICE.

* The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—
‘ that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 17,100 under Grant XIV—Police for additional staff for Criminal Investigation Department, Special Branch, and on account of increased provision under “ Rewards ”’

“ Sir, nobody regrets more than myself that I was not able to place this proposal before the Finance Committee before coming to this Council for the grant. It is due to the fact that as soon as the bank raid

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in Ootacamund occurred and also a clash with the revolutionaries took place in Madras, the Inspector-General of Police brought to the notice of the Government that he required the immediate strengthening of the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department in order to combat the activities of this revolutionary movement. After he made his proposals and after they were examined by the Government, I had very little time before I left Ootacamund for Madras to decide whether I should place this demand before the Council this time or next time. As it was a very urgent matter, I had no other alternative but to have it passed by the Cabinet and come to this House. The action I have taken has been justified on account of the unearthing of a plot early last week, and the reason for not following the normal procedure of placing the proposal before the Finance Committee was, as I had said, due to emergency.

"As regards the facts of the case, Sir, I think the note which has been circulated to hon. Members contains ample material which justifies the need for this demand. I should just like, to say something about what happened last week, and in this connexion I would like to read certain extracts from the letter of the Inspector-General of Police to show the urgency of the matter. The Inspector-General of Police in his letter, dated 27th July 1933, to the Chief Secretary to Government says:

"As Mr. Windle has already reported, a conspiracy has recently been unearthed in Madras city, the object of which was to commit dacoity and robbery and murder officials. The conspiracy extended over a number of districts and up to date twenty-three arrests have been made.

"I am afraid I can hold out no hope that this discovery will put an end to plots of this sort. As I have said already in my letter asking for an increase in the strength of the Headquarter and District Special Branches, there is every reason to expect more trouble. Recent events have, I think, justified this prophecy and emphasize particularly the importance of guarding against any possible liaison between the violently-minded in this Province and the more experienced terrorists of other Provinces. This will require great vigilance on the part of the Police. I attach a note by the Headquarter Special Branch which shows briefly how matters stand at present so far as we know.

"It is more than likely that other plots are afoot."

Extract from Note by the Headquarter Special Branch.

"Since the recent incidents in Madras and Ootacamund and the above abortive attempt on the life of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Cocanada, another conspiracy has been unearthed.

"Information recently received indicated that certain extremist Congress volunteers who favoured the cult of violence were about to commit an armed dacoity in Karaikudi, Ramnad district. They were arrested, and found to be in possession of fire-arms.

"The ensuing investigation has brought to light a widespread revolutionary organization the members of which belong to the districts of East and West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur and Nellore in the Andhra districts, to Tinnevely, Madura, Ramnad (particularly Chettinad), Tanjore and Coimbatore in the Tamil districts, and also to Malabar.

"They conspired to collect arms, and did actually procure fire-arms from Pondicherry for the purpose of committing armed dacoities and robberies and assassinations.

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'Among overt acts contemplated were the assassination of Government officials and police officers, the commission of two dacoities in Nellore district, a bank raid and housebreakings in the City and a robbery in Coimbatore district, and a temple theft in Malabar.

'Investigation has been taken up by the Special Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, Madras, and twenty-three members of the organization have already been arrested. Two revolvers, three automatic pistols and a quantity of ammunition have been recovered up to date.'

"This clearly shows the necessity for the demand for which I have come before this House. A grave emergency has arisen, and I request the House to pass this demand."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I second it."

MR. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR :—"Mr. President, if I rise on this occasion to support the motion made by the hon. the Home Member, it is to speak on behalf of the Indian mercantile community who are more affected by such revolutionary activities than anybody else. It is true that our country is on the threshold of further constitutional reforms. However much any country may be agitating for reforms everybody is agreed that there should be peace and safety in the country. Otherwise, without repeating the usual expression 'law and order' I may say, there will be no safety of life and property. Our province has been lucky for years in that that revolutionary activities did not find a congenial soil here. Unfortunately for the last three months we find that a series of revolutionary activities have been spreading in which some misguided youths of this province also have taken part. I am sure it would not take much time before these things are put an end to.

"Sir, the danger to which the province is put to I shall briefly show. We all know the report of the bank raid at Ootacamund. Such a small bank like that cannot afford to have very many armed guards, and in a branch bank you generally find not more than half a dozen persons, including clerks and peons. Especially in commercial towns like Coimbatore there are a number of small banks. Such concerns cannot afford to employ guards. It is true that a big bank like the Imperial Bank can afford to keep an armed guard at very great cost. Other business concerns like nidhis and jewellers' shops who have no guards are also open to the danger of being raided at any time. One person with a revolver is quite enough to keep a number of people at bay and rob a jeweller's shop of a number of valuable articles. This danger will also scare away depositors from going to the banks and depositing money. Thus, business will suffer a great deal. In the interests of the mercantile people, the Government should see that such acts of violence are prevented. So, it is necessary that the Government should make elaborate arrangements not only in the principal towns like Madras, Madura and Trichinopoly but in other places like Karaikudi in Chettinad. The hon. Home Member just now said that these dacoities were aimed at persons carrying on business in various places including Karaikudi. And I know it is also aimed at banks in Madras itself. For instance, the Indian Bank has got four branches in Madras

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itself, in Triplicane, Mylapore, Broadway, etc., and I learn that one of the branches of the Indian Bank was to be raided on a particular day and on the same day, the raiders were to go to Karaikudi. In Karaikudi, there are a number of diamond merchants, and very easily they can visit the diamond shops and take away diamonds worth Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000 in a minute, and it is also easier to dispose of the diamonds than currency notes. I am giving this illustration so that hon. Members of the House may realize the danger to which the mercantile community is put. In this connexion, we should congratulate the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and the District Superintendents of Police, Salem and the Nilgiris, on the immediate steps they took to prevent the spread of the movement. I am sure a demand like this would be voted unanimously by the House as it is in the interest of the general public."

MR. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, in supporting this motion, I only wish to draw the attention of the Government to one thing, which must be a matter of general opinion in the city and elsewhere. All this sort of revolutionary ideas has been probably instilled into the minds of young people who have been engaged in the recent activities by their association with persons who have been brought in from northern India where this movement has been actually in existence. I am only suggesting to the Government to see that if possible the minds of people who are sent to the jail from our Presidency are not influenced by association with revolutionaries from northern India. I think that as a result of the association of persons who have come out of the jail with such persons, we find this movement coming into our province recently. Otherwise, we have not heard of such things at all in this Presidency till very recently."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not propose to oppose this demand for the mere reason that just at present the minds of all persons concerned are very much agitated over the recent activities of a revolutionary party working in this Presidency. But, I must confess, Sir, that when the hon. Home Member made this demand I was forced to be reminded of a similar panicky situation which arises in the Madras city itself, from time to time with reference to smallpox. It only requires one or two persons in a division to die of smallpox for the Corporation Council to ask what steps are being taken to cope with the smallpox epidemic. The next day, there will be an army of sanitary inspectors and vaccinators going about the city and asking everybody to vaccinate himself, and even giving doles to those people who are said to be unwilling to get themselves revaccinated. All the same, this kind of panic repeats itself almost every year in Madras, but I have not come across one year when the smallpox epidemic has been effaced. That seems to be the track which the Government also is pursuing now. Additions have been made to the police staff from time to time. The Government may always say that the staff is insufficient to cope with the situation, but it is very difficult for the non-official members at least to criticize their statement for the mere reason that

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they have not sufficient data to go upon before them. But the question is whether it is desirable that Government should treat this outrage and lawlessness as one of political nature? I do not believe that the Madras Presidency at least is contaminated to that extent as to think that they can get Swaraj or Independence by revolutionary tactics. In my opinion, Sir, and I may say in the opinion of others too of great experience, this trouble is due mainly to economic conditions. We have done all our best to impoverish the villages, we have done all our best to see that no employment is offered to persons coming out of colleges, and we have done everything to create disaffection in the minds of educated men. And if the hon. the Home Member will examine the sort of criminals which are now being put up before the courts, he will find that there are more educated men among them than uneducated men.

"Sir, I do not propose to say that the Government can possibly think of other proposals immediately and not take sanction for the amount which they have now asked for to deal with the present situation. But I only submit to the Government that they must not rest satisfied with merely asking the Council or the country to spend more and more money to increase the police staff, but they must find out other ways to get at the source of this lawlessness and try to put an end to them.

"One particular thing which strikes me as contributory to the present lawlessness is exposure of films of a very objectionable and criminal nature. I am afraid the Government have not done anything to exercise stricter censorship over the exhibition of such films. I do not intend to say that we can keep our educated men completely ignorant of the various forms of lawlessness prevailing in other countries. The oriental mind takes much more time to assimilate such things than the more civilized countries would seem to. I would therefore take advantage, if I may say so, of the lethargy of the oriental mind and say that they are not exposed to the dangers of copying these undesirable examples of lawlessness exhibited in these films.

"Further I should consider the unsympathetic attitude of the Government with regard to the redress of economic grievances is greatly responsible. These grievances have got a great deal to do with lawlessness. If lawlessness should increase hereafter I must lay the blame at the door of Government, particularly in the case of educated men who resort to lawlessness. Therefore, while I am not opposed to this demand, I shall only place these matters for the earnest consideration of Government and ask them not to be merely satisfied with increasing the police staff from time to time whenever there is exposure of a plot or conspiracy. I do not intend to suggest that there is any motive other than that of efficiency of the executive officers, but there is a tendency always in the heads of departments to ask for increase of establishment and increase of expenditure in those departments whenever there is a chance of doing so; and unearthing of a plot is a very convenient or perhaps the most effective method of making the Government yield to the demands of the executive heads."

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* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“ Mr. President, I rise to support the demand before the House. Coming as I do from the Nilgiris, I have to bring to the notice of you, Sir, the raid that took place in Ootacamund during the season time which cast such gloom over the station and created such scare among the inhabitants there.

“ Ootacamund is a sanatorium and the seat of the Government for a portion of the year and many princes and rich people resort to it at that time. Never in the history of Ootacamund was such a raid known. Even sacred places like the Tiger Hill have been made the resort of these revolutionaries. Many sadhus used to visit the Tiger Hill, but now no one goes there. Moreover it is not the commercial classes only that sustained losses in the recent raid, but every law-abiding citizen was also affected. Therefore the public must be thankful to the police for the timely action they have taken, and I am sure Government will make proper arrangements whereby these raids may not recur in future either in Ootacamund or in any district of the Presidency.”

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—“ I strongly support the demand for grant moved by the hon. the Home Member. We ought to put down this terrorism with a strong hand. But I take exception to the reference made by the Kumara Raja of Chettinad to Madras youths. Among the districts affected as mentioned by the hon. the Home Member, Madras, was not at all mentioned. Even Chettinad was mentioned, but not Madras. Madras Presidency was kept moderate by the series of ministries that were at the helm from time to time as they were satisfying the grievances of all communities. The strength of the Madras Government and the working of the reforms depended upon the co-operation of the various communities. I am sorry to note, Sir, now there is reaction. They do not know that the strength of Government depends upon the contentment of the communities. If they know that, we need not fear for all the finding of revolvers. Communities will take care of them. Heads of departments, especially the Europeans, want efficiency. In the name of efficiency they want to weaken the Government. The Principal of the Presidency College who draws his pay from the tax-payers' money (the College itself is maintained by the tax-payers' money) wants efficiency at the cost of educational progress of various communities. In the Presidency College they want efficient boys to make a show so that their college is run very efficiently. Why should they not take moderate students and coach them to be more efficient as other colleges do? I appeal not only to the Principal of the Presidency College, but to every European here to see that every community is satisfied.

“ Now, Sir, as for Madras youths when there was terrorism in Thambu Chetti street it was the youths of Madras who assisted the police in arresting the terrorists. This moderation in politics is the work of the anti-communal party that was occupying the Treasury Benches so long.

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MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ Mr. President, if I rise to participate in the debate over this demand for grant for police, I do so not with a view to mitigate the importance of the situation that seems to have arisen in our province on account of various reasons which all of us are aware of, but it is in order to express the general feeling in our province that in taking up measures that the Government desire to take in order to root out what they allege to be terrorism coming into this province as in other provinces they have in some cases so done it, and they may do it in an increasing manner hereafter, as to take away the liberties of people of this province. We know what is happening in Bengal and we have heard of what is happening elsewhere. In the name of freeing the land from terrorism, innocent people have been terrorized to a very large extent, and people who might not have dreamt of any association with those people who are responsible for terrorism are also arrested or treated in a manner which makes their life impossible in any place which might have been inhabited by any gang of terrorists. The question I wish to ask is whether the police have any definite system or are they adepts in the art of finding out a criminal before they resort to the various means of reaching him. Sir, they are not in my opinion efficient people. The police ought to be trained in such a manner as to be able to deal with the situation without harassing a large number of people who are to all knowledge innocent. Then the other thing is this: instead of merely dealing with the situation as it appears from time to time, Government will have to make some introspection; they will have to consider and find out what the root cause of the situation is. There is no doubt that we are, as the Kumara Raja of Chettinad said, on the threshold of further reforms in this country. Every one who has been following carefully the proceedings of the Select Committee in England will certainly not have any more illusion with regard to what he expects that this country is going to get. I think this is one of the causes for the agitation and unrest that is prevalent in this country, and also the way in which leaders in this country are dealt with and insulted by the authorities.

“And then, Sir, in our province, if there is any cause more than another for the growth of this unfortunate movement of terrorism, it is due to the fact of our economic structure that has been established in this country by this very Government.

“They ought not to have lightly meddled with the economic structure of this province. In every country in the world the Government pay a great deal of attention to the problem of unemployment, whereas in our country and particularly in our province, even though non-official members on all possible occasions urge the Government to tackle the problem of unemployment especially among the educated classes, they have been indifferent to it and do not want to have anything to do with it.

“I would like to emphasize what my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Pillai, said that it is on account of the influence exercised on the

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minds of our young men in jails by the persons brought into our jails from other provinces that these things have happened. I hope it will be possible for the Government to root out lawlessness and terrorism from our province; but in doing so they ought not to become panicky and accuse and harass innocent people. I hope that the Government will utilize this money in such a manner that it will be to the interest of the public safety and freedom and liberty to the people of this province."

Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—"Mr. President, no lengthy speech is at all required in support of this motion. Already there has been much eloquence shed upon this. What I wonder is that in these days of economic depression is it indispensable to spend more money upon this department. For one thing our Presidency has won a name for moderation and sanity. It is a well-known fact that our Presidency is not a breeding ground for either rebels or revolutionaries. In fact, everybody knows that it is an exotic plant to our Province. Of course there might be incursions now and then from other parts of India of hot-headed young men. What I fear is what might result from the activities of the members of the Criminal Intelligence Department. I am afraid there is a plethora of men in that department. Not having any legitimate work to do, they seem to be intent on raiding the houses of even people who are known for their loyalty, to wit, of course our own colleague, Mr. Sriramulu, in the West Godavari district. Sir, I belong to a district which adjoins West Godavari. People know very well that his entire community is loyal and that he, as an individual has made a name for loyalty. In the days when there were disturbances, our friend organized meetings of loyalists and instilled the spirit of loyalty into the masses and the classes. And what is the reward he has got? His own house was raided in connexion with the find of a revolver in the Council House itself. So, what I would request the hon. the Home Member is to work fully the man power that is already in the department and if really there is any absolute necessity for any additional staff, he may increase it."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. President, I had no idea of speaking on this motion of the hon. the Home Member, but, after the speeches of my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai and the Mayor of Madras, I thought I should also say something about another side of the question. Sir, we are not here supporting any revolutionary propaganda or any revolutionary activity being carried on in this province. As several hon. Members have stated, our province has been immune from revolutionary activities hitherto and it has now been contaminated. But shall we not pause to consider whether the remedy that has now been proposed by the Government is the remedy most suitable for the disease? Have we diagnosed the disease properly? What has the Madras Government done to diagnose or cure the disease that is becoming rampant not only in other provinces but in this province as well? It is true, Sir, as the hon. Member for the City of Madras has stated that there has been the unearthing of one or two

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conspiracies. But the question now is whether the appointment of an additional staff is necessary. I ask the hon. the Home Member in all seriousness whether the mere appointment of an additional staff will save the situation. Now, what is this additional staff? Is it really necessary in the circumstances? The present staff, as is explained in the note, consists of three inspectors, six sub-inspectors and six head constables. What is it that is asked for by the hon. the Home Member? He wants the addition of four inspectors, ten sub-inspectors and six head constables. That means, he wants more than double the existing staff. Sir, it has been the practice with several departments, if not with the Police department, whenever there is any urgent or special circumstance, to appoint or depute special officers for the purpose of investigating something that is outside the ordinary routine. Why should we now deviate from that practice and go in for such a huge staff at a cost of nearly Rs. 25,000 recurring? Is this justified from the economic point of view? Sir, we are dealing with the moneys of the rate-payers. We know with what difficulty taxes are being collected and with what difficulty the ryots pay their taxes. Keeping that in view, I ask the House to consider whether such circumstances as have been pointed out in this note, justify our granting such a huge staff as more than double the one that is at present employed. The hon. Member's note itself gives away the whole case for which he stands. It says:

'The fact that revolutionary movements have been in existence for some time past in this province has been brought into prominent notice this year by active manifestations . . .'

It is only after these manifestations occurred that the police came to know that there was something going. Is that the way the police should do their duties? After something happening the police come and say: 'Here is an event.' Should not the police be more alert and discover these things before they take practical shape. This is not the way in which the Criminal Intelligence Department should go about their business. They, on their part, should show some intelligence. Now, far from showing intelligence, they have shown the absence of it. Lower down, the note gives more detailed confessions. It says:

'The significant feature of these outrages is that their discovery was mainly due to fortunate accidents and that the police were unaware of the existence of these secret activities until they had actually made themselves publicly manifest.'

Nothing could have been more self-condemnatory than this that the police force which had three inspectors belonging to the Political Intelligence Department, six sub-inspectors and six head constables, were not able to discover anything and that they had to wait for some fortunate accident—perhaps unfortunate for those fellows that are caught. If that is what is meant by the efficiency of the police, I can't see what purpose will be served by increasing the staff. If this police force would not discharge its legitimate duties in the detection and prevention of crime, I say, Sir—and I do not think I shall be contradicted in that statement—that even if you appoint forty more inspectors instead

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of four, and one hundred more sub-inspectors instead of ten, the evil will still be there. The police will not discover these things. They will become aware of these things only after some fortunate accident has taken place. If this is the way in which we are going to solve the situation, I think we are going about it in a wrong way and applying a wrong remedy. I do not think, Sir, there is any justification at all for our increasing the staff in the mufassal to the extent asked for. In the mufassal, the present staff consists of 10 sub-inspectors, 87 head constables and 48 constables and it is now proposed to increase it to 19 sub-inspectors and 95 head constables. I think the increase proposed is the result of exaggerated view of the situation. The remedy for the present situation lies, in my opinion, in the Government striving hard to bring into existence the proposed reforms as early as possible. Provincial autonomy which has been promised time and again is merely receding. This has undoubtedly created a very large amount of discontent particularly after the Indian Members who were concerned with the Joint Parliamentary Committee have returned to India and do not propose to go back. That has created a very grave situation. And the refusal of the Viceroy to grant an interview to Mahatma Gandhi has further aggravated the situation. Now, instead of remedying this situation, if you are going merely to add to the existing strength of the police force, I do not think it will serve any useful purpose. The whole question of conspiracy of a revolutionary kind has to be further investigated before increasing the staff. Further, the circumstances do not justify this colossal increase. Besides, there is no urgency for this. The conspiracy has been unearthed, as stated, by an accident; and the same inspector or sub-inspector who is now in charge of the case, might continue the investigation with extra assistance if necessary. There is enough staff in the Crime branch of the Political Department to unearth or proceed with the investigation of such conspiracies. Moreover, we do not know what is going to turn out of this conspiracy, whether it is going to be proved that there is a real conspiracy or whether it is going to be proved that it is a faked charge. The question is more or less sub judice and it is not safe to presume. The result remains to be seen. Apart from that, I would earnestly appeal to the hon. the Home Member not to waste public funds on the mere authority of the Inspector-General of Police, when he says that the situation is grave and the staff has to be strengthened. The Inspector-General of Police as a Police officer administering the Police Department will only look to one side of the question; but the hon. the Home Member who is responsible to this House and to the public ought to consider the other aspects of the question as well. In these days when the Government is sending out many men from the services, under Retrenchment Rules, when there is retrenchment all over and when the departments which have to be paid moneys for nation-building activities are being starved by the hon. the Finance Member, it is hardly just or fair that we should go in for a recurring expenditure of Rs. 25,000. It is possible that the appointment of one or two inspectors or sub-inspectors on special duty would fully meet the needs of the situation. Perhaps that is all that is just now required.

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"Then, Sir, there is a vague promise held out by the hon. the Home Member in the explanatory note that of these four additional inspectors, ten sub-inspectors and nine head constables, two inspectors, four sub-inspectors and six head constables will only be temporary additions. I would request the hon. the Home Member to say definitely for what period these people will be appointed and how long their services will be required. Very often we have had experience of temporary additions to the strength of a service becoming in the course of a short period additions of a permanent nature and thereafter necessitating increased salaries and further re-organizations and so on. We do not want that such a thing should happen in this case also. It would therefore be very helpful if the hon. the Home Member will be pleased to tell us for what definite period he wants these four inspectors and six sub-inspectors. It is not enough for our purpose to be merely told that a certain proportion of them will be on a temporary basis. As I said, we do not want these temporary additions to become permanent, nor is it to be anticipated that revolutionary activity will become a permanent feature of this province. We cannot rely much on these vague statements and certainly not when it pertains to the Police department where most of the additions start temporarily and then in no time become permanent.

"It is usual with them to start with temporary additions and then they result in permanency. Once again I reiterate that mere additions to the strength will not solve the situation. The Government must do something substantial to conciliate public opinion. There have been recently grave offences, grave robberies and grave dacoities. We know one or two advocates in Madras city lost their property in their houses in broad daylight. Even till to-day the Crime branch has not been able to detect anything in spite of the best help offered by the parties concerned. To my knowledge in one case alone some two or three thousands of rupees have been lost. In spite of your having a very big staff in the Crime branch composed of experienced Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, nothing has been done. I do not think that mere addition to the strength of the police is going to serve any useful purpose, in view of the fact that neither the existing men, nor the men to be appointed will be able to detect any crime unless they are brought face to face with incidents when they occur. I consider this expenditure as a waste of public money on services which are not needed at present and for which there is no such great urgency at all. Even if there is necessity for some staff, there is not justification for such a huge staff being employed at this juncture. As I said before, no purpose would be served by a mere addition of the staff suggested. In my opinion one or two officers of experience could be put on deputation or special duty for proceeding with the further investigation of this conspiracy, so that its root causes may be revealed and the offenders brought to book speedily. This will more than justify the present need."

12-15
p.m.

MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"We in the Madras Presidency are quite unaccustomed to these revolutionary activities. Recent events have

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shown that even in our Province revolutionary activities have been going on and, as my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai has pointed out, at the very headquarters, viz., Ootacamund in broad daylight the daring act of dacoity was committed so that it sent a thrill of horror throughout the Province. Events in other parts of the Province have given rise to a reasonable suspicion that one or two revolutionary parties are trying to get hold of our Province. I believe that no hon. Member of this Council is prepared to give any sort of encouragement, either direct or indirect, to revolutionary activities. The only question the Council has to consider is whether the proposal now put forward by the Government will to any extent help to put down the revolutionary activities prevailing in our Province. In the very nature of things these activities which have not been curbed till now are of a secret and clandestine character and to curb these activities a watchful and alert police force is necessary. To prevent any danger to life or property, and also to nip the movement in the very bud a strong and efficient police force is necessary. In these circumstances the proposal made by the Government is a very modest one. There is not even one Sub-Inspector in the Criminal Intelligence Department branch for every district in our Province. Under the present proposal it is proposed to increase the staff in the Criminal Intelligence Department branch so as to bring out a net-work of watchful public servants all over the Province who may be on the look out for the starting or the beginning of any revolutionary movement. To put down or curb such activities will be of great service in the cause of law and order, and I do not think any money of the Government could be better spent than in putting down revolutionary movements in our Province. I therefore think that the Council will be unanimously of opinion that the proposal put forward by the Government is a necessary proposal and that it will receive support from all sides of the House."

* The hon. SIR MAHOMED USMAN:—"I should like to congratulate this House generally on the spirit of co-operation and sense of responsibility shown on this demand. But I regret that one or two speakers on the Opposition tried to justify the revolutionary movements by saying that the remedy proposed in this demand will not destroy the root cause. I do not think anybody can justify this unjustifiable movement at all for any cause whatsoever. Leaving aside all these, very little criticism has been advanced as regards the demand itself. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, wanted to know whether we could not carry on the work for which the money is required with the existing police staff. I may assure the House that Government went into this question thoroughly and found that it was impossible. Unless a special staff is given things are bound to suffer and we will not be able to combat this movement."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"On a point of order, Mr. President. Sir, this question raises very very important issues. I heard the hon. the Home Member to say that he heard somebody in this House speaking in justification of these revolutionary movements. I do not

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think anybody has done so. I do not think that I could allow this remark to go unchallenged. I do not think anybody in this House tried to justify the revolutionary movement."

* The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"My hon. Friends Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar and Mr. Basheer Ahmed said that there is a root cause for the revolutionary activities and that the Government should remove it. My position is that this movement could not be justified. This is an unjustifiable and inhuman movement. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, also said that we should try to censor the cinema films. I would certainly draw the attention of the Inspector-General to this. As regards the searching of my hon. friend Mr. Sriramulu's house, the moment it was brought to my notice that the police were in the wrong I did not hesitate to apologize to the hon. Member. The Chief Secretary wrote to him as follows:—'With reference to your letter to the hon. the Home Member, dated 11th May 1933, regarding the search of your house by the police, I am directed to say that the action taken by the police was due to an unfortunate misunderstanding on the part of the Police which the Government regret and which they feel sure will not recur.' I may also say that Mr. Sriramulu was sent for by the District Magistrate who explained the position to him and I think he was satisfied with that."

"I have nothing further to say except to appeal to this House and the public to co-operate with the Government in combating this movement."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I had no intention of intervening in this debate but for the remarks made by the hon. the Home Member. I may assure the hon. the Home Member that we on this side of the House are as much against terrorism as anybody else. But it is rather unfortunate, as my hon. Friend who preceded me said, that such words should have fallen from the lips of the hon. the Home Member, because I feel that neither my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti nor my Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed tried in any way to justify the movement. On the other hand they were only saying why the movement existed. I do not think that means they wanted to justify the movement, nor were they against the movement being put down. What they said was that as long as the constitutional agitation remained and as long as it was put down by repressive legislation, it might drive the people underground and that might result in terrorism. So I may once again assure the hon. the Home Member that neither my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti nor my Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed said anything in justification of the movement."

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"I am very glad to accept that assurance."

The Demand was put and carried and the grant was made.